

**STRIKES IN U.S. NOW CUT \$4,000,000,000 FROM YEARLY WAGE**

**\$1,000,000 Daily Loss Is Reported in New York Garment Industry.**

**1,500,000 LOSE TIME**

**Illness and Other Causes of Idleness Cost 260,000,000 Days Annually.**

**MEDIATION MAKES GAIN**

**Government's Arbitration Efforts Are Succeeding, Say Bureau Reports.**

*Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.*  
*New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.*

Wage earners throughout the United States are incurring losses at the rate of \$4,000,000,000 a year as a result of strikes and lockouts and deliberate absenteeism from their tasks, according to data collected by officials of several Government departments.

Despite widespread unemployment, this year will establish a new record for strikes, officials of the Labor Department foresee. During the first six months of 1921 the number of workers on strike was far in excess of the number in the same period of 1920, it was shown in a summary of industrial relations prepared for Secretary of Labor Davis.

More than 1,500,000 workers will have lost time through walkouts by January 1. That is in addition to a greater number of workers temporarily thrown out of their jobs as a result of the refusal of their companions to work. The exact number of workers thus indirectly affected by strikes cannot be determined by the Labor Department officials because of a lack of suitable data.

The average strike involves more than 1,000 men, the Labor Department reports show, although controversy involves many thousands of men and women. Most strikes continue in effect at least two weeks before settlement can be effected, it has been found.

**Mediation Being Urged.**

In the strike of the New York garment workers alone the loss to workers and employers is estimated at from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 a day. The loss to employers from a large strike is difficult to estimate because it involves a determination of the probable amount of business that would have been done had the conflict not been undertaken.

A propaganda to convince workers and employers that mediation should be undertaken in every case before work is stopped or the workers locked out now is being carried on in all sections of the country by the Bureau of Mediation and Conciliation. The bureau is working through its thirty mediators in all big industrial centers. The mediators are taking every opportunity to call the attention of the public as well as that of the workers and employers to the assistance of the Government machinery for arbitration. In several big industrial centers, this propaganda has resulted in a steady decrease in the number of strikes. Government officials say.

Secretary Davis and other officials of the Labor Department are convinced that the attitude of all workers and employers is gradually becoming more friendly toward Government mediation. An invitation to act is necessary before the Government can step into any labor dispute. This invitation is being given by the Bureau of Mediation and Conciliation in the law providing for its existence.

Women are figuring in more than half of all the strikes now being undertaken. More than 550,000 members of labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, it is estimated. Women strikers show determination equal to men in refusing to go back to work unless their demands are satisfied by employers, officials say. The number of women unionists is continually increasing.

**Unemployment Being Reduced.**

Illness, injury from accidents and "personal" reasons are causing the average industrial worker to lose twenty days a year from work, according to a study of industrial absenteeism on file in the Labor Department. There are approximately 14,000,000 workers now regularly employed in industrial pursuits, Secretary Davis recently estimated. On this basis, loss of time from illness and personal causes means the loss to industry annually of 2,800,000 days of work. On the basis of an average wage of \$5 per day, the financial loss to workers from causes other than strikes is \$14,000,000,000 a year, officials estimate. Many workers still are earning \$3 and more a day.

Because of the economic depression and part time operation of most mills and factories, unemployment during 1921 and 1920 has cost workers nearly \$10,000,000,000, according to estimates made for the National Conference on Unemployment. With the gradual economic revival now going on, unemployment is rapidly being cut down, it is shown in reports to the conference. Unemployment now involves more than 2,500,000 workers. It is estimated, and the number may be as low as 2,000,000. In January 3,000,000 were idle, and by midsummer the number had increased to 4,000,000.

**BOYCOTT ITALIAN DEPUTIES.**

Rome, Nov. 24.—Italian newspaper men assigned to the Chamber of Deputies to-day, refusing to hear the proceedings until Signor de Nicola, President of the Chamber, changes the recent ruling forbidding journalists access to all the corridors.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurant advertising will be found on Page 16—Adv.

**Wireless From Wales Direct to Australia**

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Announcement was made to-night by the Marconi company of the successful sending for the first time of a series of test messages by wireless from Carnarvon, Wales, direct to Australia. The distance by air line is about 7,000 nautical miles, or more than 8,000 land miles.

**LANDLORD ACCUSED OF PADDING UPKEEP**

Justice Davies Puts Case of Flat Owner in Hands of District Attorney.

**BIG RENT RISES SOUGHT**

George Greenly Falsified in Figuring Repair Cost, Asserts Judge.

*Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.*  
*New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.*

Justice John R. Davies, in Second District Municipal Court, directed yesterday that the case of George Greenly, owner of an eight family apartment house at 58 St. Mark's place, who seeks increases of \$0 to \$5 per month in rent, be turned over to the District Attorney's office for investigation.

Greenly said it cost \$9,866 to maintain the house in cleanliness and repair, and submitted bills for repairs and cleaning. After examining the bills and questioning John Jolonek of 38 St. Mark's place, a carpenter, who was said to have done work in the house, Justice Davies pronounced Greenly's testimony "a tissue of lies."

Jolonek testified that although the statements bore his name for carpenter's services he was not one of his regular bill heads. A janitor, Michael Husarek, said Greenly had sent him out to have bill heads printed bearing names of various repairmen, cleaners, etc. Husarek asserted that practically all of the repair work and cleaning in the house had been done by him, and Greenly had paid him little extra for this service, but on these occasions Greenly would make out a bill to himself for \$50 or \$75. Husarek said he rarely got more than \$10 for these special jobs.

One item submitted by Greenly was \$600 for brooms, mops, soap, etc. and other similar items. The tenants declared that they had never noticed any quantity of mops or brooms and that the place continually was untidy for the reason that Greenly had no knowledge not more than \$2 was spent in a year for mops or brooms.

On a cross examination Jolonek admitted he had signed several of the statements, but he was not paid, but he did not know the amounts specified in them. According to Greenly's accounting Jolonek had received \$737.15 for the year. On other bill heads were charges for plumbing, painting and other things, which the tenants say were fictitious.

**WOMEN IN LANDTAG THROW SNEEZE POWDER**

Call President 'Coward' and 'Liar' After a Fraud.

BERLIN, Nov. 24 (Associated Press).—Women Communist members of the Prussian Landtag, angered by cheating during a vote, threw sneeze powder and bombs containing foul smelling gases into the chamber. Afterward they hit glass and cigarettes and blew smoke clouds into the face of the Landtag President, who had ordered the members to cease smoking. When the President refused to speak he was greeted with cries of "Coward" and "Liar." An effort to suppress the agitation failed.

The women became aroused during a vote in which sixty-four ballots had been cast, of which were counted. The bill was passed on the sixty-fifth ballot, after it had been established that the parties of the Right attempted the fraud.

**ENJOINS 5 CENT FARE ORDER IN CHICAGO**

Federal Judge Carpenter Keeps It at 8 Cents.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Federal Judge George A. Carpenter at noon to-day issued a temporary restraining order against the city of Chicago and the Illinois Commerce Commission enjoining them from enforcing the commission's order reducing Chicago street car fares from eight cents to five cents. The order was to have been effective at midnight to-night.

Judge Carpenter and Baker of Chicago and Geiser of Milwaukee will hear the case on its merits December 2.

The commission's order reducing fares was issued last night after a hearing lasting several weeks.

**REMINGTON PAINTINGS IMPERILED IN BLAZE**

Valuables in Vault Among Ruins at Ogdensburg.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Fears were entertained to-night for the valuable collection of Remington paintings by the late Frederick Remington, which were in a vault of the Ogdensburg Public Library, which was destroyed by fire to-day.

The collection, which was presented to the library several years ago by the widow of the artist famed for his portrayal of Western life and who spent his boyhood here, was stored in a basement vault during the remodeling of the library. Tons of twisted steel and burned timbers covered the vault to-night. Workmen began to-day in an effort to remove the debris in order that an examination of the collection may be made.

**HEAVY SNOW AT BANGOR, ME.**

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 24.—Six inches of snow fell here to-day in a storm of deep, thick snow. Reports reaching this city to-night indicated a much heavier fall in the northern parts of the State.

*Finchurst, N. C., Sunshine, good, fellowships, true sport. Carolina Hotel open. Thru Pullman, 2:30 P. M. daily—Adv.*

**E. B. ALVORD, BROKER, LONG ILL, ENDS LIFE IN MOTHER'S HOME**

Financial Worries Said to Have Contributed to Act of Despondency.

**SOCIALLY PROMINENT**

Once Lived at N. Y. Yacht Club and Was Regarded as Wealthy.

**NOT RECENTLY ACTIVE**

Medical Examiner Gives Verdict After Consulting With Other Physicians.

*Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.*  
*New York Herald Bureau, Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 24.*

Edward B. Alvord, 53 years old, retired New York broker, was found dead to-day with a bullet wound in the head at the home of his mother, Mrs. Adelaide Alvord, 530 State street, which is in one of the best residential sections of the city.

Mr. Alvord, who was unmarried, became ill several weeks ago, and had gone to his mother's home. He told Mrs. Alvord last night that he felt somewhat worse, and would not get up for dinner Thanksgiving Day. His mother did not see him until after dinner when she went to his room. She found him in bed, dead from the shot which had been fired into his brain.

Until three or four years ago Mr. Alvord was a member of the New York Yacht Club. He had a summer place at Greens Farms, Conn.

Dr. Samuel M. Garlick, the medical examiner, was called. His report was that a revolver lay within reach of Mr. Alvord's bed, with one chamber discharged. He gave a verdict of suicide.

Members of the Alvord household did not hear the shot, it was reported. The discovery of her son dead, overcame Mrs. Alvord. She is about 53 years old. Mr. Alvord's father died several years ago.

Dr. Garlick questioned Mrs. Alvord, a telephone message to Greens Farms. Mr. Alvord occasionally when he was in Bridgeport. His formal findings were that the act had been due to "despondency, financial worries and continued ill health." Dr. Garlick refused to amplify the statement, or to say whether he had learned specifically whether Mr. Alvord had sustained severe financial reverses.

The Alvord family has been prominent in Bridgeport for many years. A telephone message to Greens Farms, Mrs. Alvord's summer home, failed to bring any answer last night.

It was understood in Bridgeport that Mr. Alvord had a seat on the New York Stock Exchange for several years, but the last directorship of the exchange does not contain his name as a member. He was regarded as wealthy and was a figure at yachting events. Because of illness he had not been active socially of late.

**ANOTHER REVOLUTION BREWING IN PORTUGAL**

Troops in Lisbon Prepare for Possible Outbreak.

LISBON, Nov. 21 (Associated Press).—Despatches from the Portuguese frontier to-day report that another revolution is brewing in Portugal and that the troops in Lisbon have been confined to their barracks in readiness for any emergency.

Carvalho Monteiro, the messages say, is reported to be behind the revolutionary preparations.

**FRENCH DEPUTIES VOTE ECONOMY, 347 TO 180**

Adopt to Government Proposals, Cut All Expenses.

PARIS, Nov. 24 (Associated Press).—The Chamber of Deputies this evening by a vote of 347 to 180 gave its support to the Government on its financial programme. The precise motion which obtained the vote of confidence requested the Government to exercise vigilance in the strict economy of Germany's engagements, to take every necessary measure abroad for the preservation of the guarantees of France's claims and to demand new taxation before maximum results were obtained from the existing taxes.

It also requested the Government to avoid every measure tending to increase the circulation of paper currency, to limit public expense to the utmost, to reduce the number of State employees progressively to the number employed in 1914 and to develop France and her colonies economically, with the aim of the most rapid possible transformation or reorganization of State monopolies.

**DRY LAW HYPOCRISY IN N. Y., LONDON HEARS**

Makes Decent Citizens Sink to Lowest Levels.

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Associated Press).—Wilson Cross, chairman of the American Society in London, at its Thanksgiving Day dinner gave his observations of a recent trip to the United States.

"Prohibition is the mother of hypocrisy so far as New York is concerned," he said. "It is true the citizens are closed, but manufacturers of small bottles of convenient hip size are thriving and decent citizens sink to the lowest levels to procure liquor they do not want."

**FRANCE IS WARNED BY LORD CURZON; TOLD REVENGE MUST NOT HALT PEACE; BRIAND SEES PERIL IN GERMAN ARMY**

**PUBLIC SYMPOSIUM TO HELP DELEGATES**

Newspapers and Other Mediums to Be Searched Thoroughly for Opinions.

**DATA ON GAS GATHERED**

Advisory Committee to Make Decision on Our Attitude Toward Submarine.

*Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.*  
*New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.*

Elaborate machinery for measuring the increasing public sentiment in the United States and throughout the world against submarines, poison gas and other "viper weapons" of warfare will be set in motion to-morrow to guide the American delegates to the arms conference.

William B. Thompson of the American advisory committee is the designer of the machinery to detect the trend of world thought. An exact explanation of how the work will be done will be made public by Mr. Thompson to-morrow after the meeting of the advisory subcommittee on public information, of which he is chairman. Secretary Hoover, another committee member, has been working with Mr. Thompson.

**Data Being Collected.**

The thousands of sources of information maintained by the Government will be employed by the advisory committee which wants to learn what the American public thinks of the work of the American delegates and of the entire conference as the discussions of world questions go on. The information obtained will be summarized and interpreted by the advisory committee and by the subcommittee. In brief form it will be laid before the American delegates.

Newspapers will be used extensively by Mr. Thompson and by Mr. Hoover in testing out the public mind on all proposals before the conference. Scores of clerks will scan every important publication of the United States. A small army of interpreters will be assigned to read and digest publications of England, France, Italy, Japan and Germany to learn what the peoples of these countries are thinking. Newspaper editorials will play an important part in the testing process. Bundles of newspapers by the vanload now arrive at headquarters of the advisory committee which has the work in direct charge.

Proposals made each day in all sections of the United States by newspapers and men and women in their communities will find their way straight to the American delegates, in many cases through the advisory committee.

The poison gas proposal.

"The proposal to outlaw the submarine and poison gas, advanced a few days ago in the editorial columns of THE NEW YORK HERALD, is before the committee, which called for information from three subcommittees."

The subcommittee on new weapons of warfare has begun consideration of the plan to prohibit use of poison gas. This was at the direct request of the advisory committee. A complete list of all varieties of poison gas is being made up by Gen. Pershing and the committee. Other information which the committee wants is the quantities of poison gas which can be manufactured in the United States and all other countries in time of war, its effect on the human system and so on. Collection of this information will require two weeks, said Carmel A. Thompson, chairman of the new weapons subcommittee.

A subsection headed by Admiral Rogers is preparing a report on the possibilities of warfare without the submarine and the means of defending the United States against it without it.

Some of the committee's dealing with "viper weapons" may be made their reports to the advisory committee at a general meeting next Monday. It is believed, however, the committee at that time will have all the information it needs. In that event the decision on banishing the undersea boat will be postponed a week.

**PREMIER STILL HOPES TO GET TO CONFERENCE**

Lloyd George Sees Chance Before Christmas.

LONDON, Nov. 24 (Associated Press).—It is understood Prime Minister Lloyd George still hopes to be able to visit Washington for the armament conference. There is a possibility that he may go to-day.

"Gentlemen, on coming here I would say I would face an audience who would still hope to be able to visit Washington for the armament conference. There is a possibility that he may go to-day."

**Answers Call to Duty.**

Premier Briand said: "I participate in the conference at Washington, after getting in touch with the public opinion of my country. I replied I would go, and I was unanimously applauded by the members of the Lower House and of the Senate when I said that the Prime Minister of France would answer the call as sent out to us. If I had not done so I should have deserved the blame of my own countrymen, because they knew that by coming here the first Prime Minister of France to come to the United States, I would bring the truth through crowds of lies."

**Continued on Page Five.**

**BRIAND SAYS FRANCE MUST BE PROTECTED**

Fears Plotting in Germany and Declares His Country Is Not Bellicose.

**WARNS OF PROPAGANDA**

Premier, at Lotos Club, Urges Appeal Across the Sea for Democracy.

*Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.*  
*New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Nov. 24.*

Aristide Briand, Premier of France, speaking last night at the Lotos Club, on the eve of leaving for home, pledged his country to the cause of peace, but said that as long as her boundary is menaced she must be prepared to protect herself.

In a long and eloquent speech Mr. Briand did not mention specifically limitation of either army or navy, but stated the cause of France in substantially the same way as in his address to the Washington conference on Monday.

The Premier defended with great feeling his country against the charge that she remained in a warlike frame of mind. He insisted that she hated war and that the charge slandered her people and her whole history. He said France would never be provocative, that her attitude toward Germany since the war had been harsh but tolerant, and that the old Germany was not dead, but was lying in wait, plotting against the peace of the world again.

Therefore, M. Briand argued, France could not in justice weaken herself, and if she did so not only herself but the rest of the world would be open to attack, for it was France that Germany struck first.

**Appeal to Germans Here.**

One of the speaker's most forcible utterances was an appeal to German-Americans in this country to tell their friends in Germany that the concept of peaceful democracy which Germany established as a basis of her policy was preserved and that the continuance of a standing army and of a skeleton organization for a much larger army was not to be tolerated.

"I have said," he said, "that the Washington conference would accomplish much—sufficient to make it one of the greatest landmarks in the history of mankind. He closed with a glowing prophecy of ultimate peace, and said France and all the allied and associated nations would be untrue to their warrior dead if they believed their people untrue."

"You as you helped us in the war to win a glorious victory," was the Premier's final message, "will you now cry peace?"

Mr. Briand also warned the United States against "a certain form of propaganda" which would have us believe that France was bent on bellicosity. He did not indicate what he thought to be the source of this propaganda.

The Premier talked for nearly three-quarters of an hour. Many of his Lotos Club listeners were able to follow him without the translation. His thrilling fervor, the sweep and modulation of his fine voice, his flashing eyes, his many gestures, his earnestness, conveyed the truth through crowds of lies. It was therefore not surprising, he said, that his remarks in Washington were "welcomed with such unanimous applause" and that France had been informed that she need never fear any "moral isolation."

**Answers Call to Duty.**

Premier Briand said: "I participate in the conference at Washington, after getting in touch with the public opinion of my country. I replied I would go, and I was unanimously applauded by the members of the Lower House and of the Senate when I said that the Prime Minister of France would answer the call as sent out to us. If I had not done so I should have deserved the blame of my own countrymen, because they knew that by coming here the first Prime Minister of France to come to the United States, I would bring the truth through crowds of lies."

**Continued on Page Five.**

**POWERS MUST BE UNIT ON PEACE, BRITISH VIEW**

Foreign Minister Declares It Is Not for One to Submit to Sacrifices, While Another Passes Them By— Nation Rattling Sword He Calls a Menace to World.

LONDON, Nov. 24 (Associated Press).—One of the most outspoken warnings ever addressed by the Foreign Minister of one nation to another friendly nation was delivered publicly to-day at a luncheon by Marquis Curzon of Kedleston to France. The British Foreign Minister declared that if France pursued an isolated and individual policy she would not in the long run injure Germany and would fail to protect herself.

It was a warning couched, if anything, in plainer terms than a similar speech delivered by Premier Lloyd George last May, at the time when France was proceeding to the occupation of Germany's Ruhr towns, which created such a tremendous sensation.

The Foreign Minister bluntly reminded France that her safety lay not in her own strength but in the confidence of the world, and he cautioned France that she could not succeed by a revengeful policy toward Germany, or be permitted by isolated action to frustrate the work of the nations at Washington.

Lord Curzon's address was directed primarily to the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern questions, but it was clearly an intimation to France of the effect of that country's attitude toward disarmament. It also applied with equal force to the French policy in the Near East.

"Peace will never be achieved," said Lord Curzon, "if any one Power tries to steal a march on another and conclude an arrangement on its own account." (This referred to the French treaty with the Kemalist Government at Angara, which had evoked hostile British comment.)

The speech, which occupied only half an hour in delivery but was filled with striking matter, was remarkable for the expressed determination to bring Germany into the comity of nations and for its enunciation of Great Britain's duty in the new world which succeeded the war.

Alluding to the new struggling nations which have arisen from the ashes of Germany, Austria and Turkey, Lord Curzon said:

"We, as one of the great Powers, are largely responsible for the creation of these new nations. Therefore it devolves upon us to do our best to curb their rivalry, help their progress and make them instruments not of renewed disturbance and warfare but of future peace."

**Tells How to Convert Germany.**

"The real strength and protection of France," continued Lord Curzon, "does not consist in the strength of her arms, potent as they are. It does not consist in the inexhaustible spirit of her people. It does not consist even in the justice of her cause."

"It consists in the fact that the conscience of the world and the combined physical forces of the world—and in that I include the great Powers of Europe and America—will not tolerate the reappearance of the heart of Europe of a great and dangerous Power that was always rattling its sword in the scabbard as a menace to the peace of the world."

"We shall convert Germany into a peaceful member of the international court of Europe only if the great Powers combine not merely to enforce the treaty, but to make it clear that no policy of retaliation or revenge will be tolerated by them, and that they will assist Germany to play her part, provided she shows sincerity and good faith."

Lord Curzon had previously said no one would deny that the steps taken at Washington marked a great and notable stride forward in the moral progress of mankind. The sole guarantee of the recovery of the peace of the world, he declared, was not the old idea of the splendid isolation of any individual Power, but the harmonious and fruitful cooperation of all the Powers.

Lord Curzon had previously said no one would deny that the steps taken at Washington marked a great and notable stride forward in the moral progress of mankind. The sole guarantee of the recovery of the peace of the world, he declared, was not the old idea of the splendid isolation of any individual Power, but the harmonious and fruitful cooperation of all the Powers.

**Praises Hughes and Balfour.**

"Disarmament enters the field of practical politics when a definite limit is placed upon the size of the navies of certain great Powers," said Lord Curzon, "and still more when one of those Powers comes forward and announces to the world that disarmament shall begin in her case by stopping construction of ships which already had been commenced. It fell to the lot of the Secretary of State for America to give the lead, and it fell to the lot of our representative, Mr. Balfour, to follow it."

"All honor to these two men. But do not suppose that the matter is ended there. A great deal of spadework remains still to be accomplished, and I would like to utter one word of caution and to suggest certain conditions which still remain to be fulfilled. It is no use reducing armaments at sea if we are still to contemplate the piling up or accumulation of vast armaments on land."

"An example must not be set by one nation only, or even by two or three. It must be followed in proportion to their position and their ability by all. It is not for Great Britain to accept or submit to sacrifices while others pass them by."

"The greatest condition is that if we who are the greatest naval Power in the world, whose sea communications are the longest in the world, who have to defend coasts infinitely longer and more exposed than any other empire."

**Continued on Page Two.**

**ROOT CRITICS LOSE**

His China Resolution Is Clearly Shown as Not Condoning Sinful Past Practices.

**WAR VIPERS ATTACKED**

Impetus Given Move to Ban Poison Gas, Subsea Craft and Similar Horrors.

**FAR EAST PACT WILL END**

Both Tokio and London Said to Be Seeking Way for Honorable Adjustment.

**By LOUIS SEIBOLD.**

The delegates to the international armament conference, who indulged in their first real holiday of two crowded and sensational weeks, not only paid tribute to the great American turkey to-day but also indulged in a tranquil survey of the results accomplished and the problems awaiting them. Their conclusions did not coincide with the pessimism that has been expressed by ill-informed but volatile critics.

While recognizing the existence of a number of perplexing situations, the best informed men participating in or observing the progress of the international parley are confident that satisfactory solutions of the sea and land armaments and Far Eastern problems will be definitely achieved.

The consensus is that the points which provide the basis for conflicting ambitions and reasons for controversies are the Root proposals for the rehabilitation of China, the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the assertion by Italy of equal naval rights with France, the future status of the submarine, poisonous gases and other barbarous features of modern warfare, and the differences between Great Britain and France, as shown by Lord Curzon in his speech in London to-day.

**French Claims Adjustable.**

The most active members of the conference do not regard as finally important the special claims of France for a large army. They believe that a basis for "reasonable adjustment" will be asserted by all of the nations represented at the conference.

Prophecies of failure on the ground of possible opposition on the part of Congress to the conclusions of the conference are regarded as both premature and not well founded. Up to date, according to wholly reliable information, the members of the American delegation have not made a single commitment affecting our foreign policy and none will be made without the concurrence of Congress.

The American delegates recognize the fact that a certain element in Congress is maintaining a most zealous scrutiny of conference undertakings. It is said on behalf of the delegation that before any decision is taken by them Congress will be fully advised. It can be stated of the same authority that up to date every essential step ventured upon by the American delegates has been communicated to the public.

**Hughes Fundamentals Safe.**

Opposition to the naval armaments programme of the conference is naturally credited to professional influences in all the navies affected by the slashing cut proposed by the Hughes formula. Until the representations of the technical advisers on the schedule of limitations proposed by the American delegation are received no definite decisions reached by the experts can be announced. The opinion prevails generally that any change made will be fully justified by the necessities governing specific cases and that the fundamentals of the Hughes plan will be completely preserved.

There is no question that there exists a difference of views as to the value of the four proposals submitted by Mr. Root and adopted by the Far East Committee. Critics of the Root plan assert that the fourth clause of it recognizes the status quo of existing international privileges in China and to that extent, legalizes them. That is not the understanding of the American delegation, the members of which have devoted a searching study to the suggestions made by Mr. Root. It is the American official opinion.

**SARCASM NOW SEEN IN BALFOUR SPEECH**

Washington Hints France's Position on Submarines and Army Is Objectionable.

**TROD ON TOES IN FAR EAST**

Curzon's Warning, Following Other Utterances, Stirs Up Considerable Interest.

**No Comment by Briand**

THE NEW YORK HERALD showed to M. Briand last night at the Lotos Club dinner the text of the Associated Press despatch of Lord Curzon's speech, which contained verbatim extracts from the speech. After considering the text for some time the French Premier made this statement:

"It will be impossible for me to make any comment on what Lord Curzon has said without seeing the full text of his speech."

*Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.*  
*New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.*

When M. Briand, the French Premier, kissed Rene Viviani on both cheeks this morning at the railway station and said good-bye to Washington he left to his successor a task which may require the full genius of France's former war Premier. M. Viviani, in some of the most tragic hours of the war, was called on to take the most momentous decisions on his own responsibility, and it now seems likely that developments of the greatest importance may occur while the Washington conference is in progress.

Marquis Curzon, the British Foreign Minister, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood has publicly warned France that she is pursuing a policy which the British Government says it considers to be dangerous to France's own safety. The only possible meaning to this is that Great Britain is prepared to oppose France unless the latter follows more closely the path which Britain thinks she should follow.

The proceedings of the Washington conference have disclosed differences of opinion between France and Britain in which the whole world is interested. The difference became apparent after the French Premier's speech and Mr. Balfour's reply. With the greatest anxiety the French awaited what Mr. Balfour would say on land armaments at the conference, and when his remarks betrayed no open opposition to France's position in Europe the immediate danger of open dispute on this subject was avoided.

Nevertheless the speech of Mr. Balfour, which appeared all kindness on the surface, betrays a certain amount of sarcasm, on being read carefully, which has not been lost on the subtle minds of the French. The French know perfectly well that Britain is opposed to the existence of a strong French army which is able to cause the respect of the Russians through help given to Poland and which stands ready on the Rhine and in Siberia to